

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK  
CIVIL DIVISION

MELISSA PATTON,	}	
ON BEHALF OF HERSELF AND	}	
ALL OTHERS SIMILIARLY SITUATED,	}	
	}	
Plaintiff,	}	Civil Action, File No.
v	}	2:17-cv-01359-ADS-AKT
	}	
CREDENCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, LLC	}	
	}	
Defendant.	}	

**AMENDED COMPLAINT**

**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

Plaintiff, Melissa Patton [hereinafter “Patton”] on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, by and through her attorney, Mitchell L. Pashkin, Esq., complains of Defendant, Credence Resource Management, LLC (“CRM”), and alleges as follows:

1. This court has jurisdiction of this case pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d), 28 USCS § 1331, and/or pursuant to 28 USCS § 1332 (d)(2)(A).
2. Venue in this district is proper based on CRM’s regular transaction of business within this district. Venue in this district also is proper based on CRM possessing a license from the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs to operate as a “Debt Collection Agency” in New York City which includes this district. CRM also derives substantial revenue from services rendered in this district. The aforementioned transaction of business and services includes but is not limited to the collection of debt from consumers who reside in this district.
3. Venue in this district also is proper in light of the occurrences which form the basis for this

Complaint having occurred in whole or in part in this district.

4. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury pursuant to FRCP 38 (b).
5. Patton is a natural person who resides at 662 Tanglewood Road, Apt. 1, West Islip, NY 11795.
6. Patton is a “consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(3) of the FDCPA.
7. On or about October 21, 2015, CRM sent Patton the letter annexed as Exhibit A. Patton received and read Exhibit A. For the reasons set forth below, Patton’s receipt and reading of Exhibit A deprived Patton of her rights to not be subject to abusive, deceptive, or misleading debt collection practices.
8. Per statements and references in Exhibit A, CRM sent Exhibit A to Patton in an attempt to collect a past due debt.
9. Based upon Exhibit A setting forth that the creditor is T-Mobile, based upon CRM, via Exhibit A, having attempted to collect this past due debt from Patton in her individual capacity, and based upon Exhibit A not referring to the name of any business associated with the past due debt, the past due debt at issue arose out of a transaction used primarily for personal, family or household purposes, and is therefore a “debt” as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).
10. CRM is a Nevada Domestic Limited Liability Corporation and a New York Foreign Limited Liability with a principal place of business located at 2215-B Renaissance Drive, Las Vegas Nevada 89119.
11. Per § 20-490 of the New York City Administrative Code, any business that seeks to collect personal or household debts from New York City residents must have a Debt Collection Agency License from the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs. CRM possesses

a license from the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs to operate as a “Debt Collection Agency”.

12. On Exhibit A, CRM identifies itself as a “debt collector” attempting to collect a debt.

Exhibit A contains disclosures required to be made by a “debt collector” under the FDCPA as part of a communication attempting to collect a ‘debt’ or in connection with the collection of a “debt”.

13. Based upon Exhibit A and upon CRM possessing a license from the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs to operate as a “Debt Collection Agency”, the principal purpose of CRM is the collection of debts using the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including mails and telephone; and it regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due to another.

14. Based upon the allegations in the above three paragraphs, CRM is a “debt collector” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6) of the FDCPA.

#### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION-CLASS CLAIM**

15. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.

16. Exhibit A sets forth a “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03.

17. Exhibit A does not set forth that the “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03 may increase due to interest, late charges, and/or other charges.

18. Since Exhibit A does not set forth that the “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03 may increase due to interest, late charges, and/or other charges, “the least sophisticated consumer” could read Exhibit A as meaning that the “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03 was static and that their payment of \$2,258.03 would satisfy the debt irrespective of when the payment was remitted.

19. NY CPLR 5001(a) provides as follows:

"Interest shall be recovered upon a sum awarded because of a breach of performance of a contract, or because of an act or omission depriving or otherwise interfering with title to, or possession or enjoyment of, property, except that in an action of an equitable nature, interest and the rate and date from which it shall be computed shall be in the court's discretion."

20. "[A]n award of pre-decision or pre-verdict interest pursuant to CPLR 5001 on a damages award on a cause of action to recover damages in quantum meruit is mandatory, as it would be on a damages award on a cause of action to recover damages for breach of contract (*citations omitted*)". Tesser v. Allboro Equip. Co., 904 N.Y.S.2d 701, 73 A.D.3d 1023 (N.Y. App. Div., 2010) and Lee v. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., 592 F.2d 39, 41 (C.A.2 (N.Y.), 1979).

21. Patton owed this past due debt under a theory of contract or quantum meruit and therefore NY CPLR 5001 is applicable to the past due debt set forth in Exhibit A.

22. NY CPLR 5001(b) provides as follows:

"Interest shall be computed from the earliest ascertainable date the cause of action existed..."

23. As regards the past due debt set forth in Exhibit A, the creditor had a guaranteed right to interest on the "Balance Due" of \$2,258.03 from the date of Exhibit A or an earlier date. NY CPLR 5001 (a) and (b); Tesser v. Allboro Equip. Co., 904 N.Y.S.2d 701, 73 A.D.3d 1023 (N.Y. App. Div., 2010), and Lee v. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., 592 F.2d 39, 41 (C.A.2 (N.Y.), 1979).

24. Based on the above, the "Balance Due" of \$2,258.03 set forth in Exhibit A was not static. Instead, interest was in fact accruing on the "Balance Due" of \$2,258.03 set forth in Exhibit A from the date of Exhibit A or earlier than the date of Exhibit A.

25. Based on the above, CRM or the creditor could seek the aforementioned interest that was

accumulating after Exhibit A was sent but before the “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03 set forth in Exhibit A balance was paid.

26. In the alternative, based on the above, the creditor could have sold Patton’s debt to a third party and such third party could seek the interest that accumulated after Exhibit A was sent but before the “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03 set forth in Exhibit A balance was paid.

27. Based on the above, since Exhibit A does not set forth that the “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03 may increase due to interest, CRM violated 15 USC § 1692e by sending Exhibit A to Patton.

### **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION-CLASS CLAIM**

28. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.

29. Exhibit A set forth a “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03.

30. Upon information and belief, any “Balance Due” resulted from an agreement entered into between Patton and T-Mobile.

31. Upon information and belief, pursuant to the aforementioned agreement, interest, late charges, and/or other charges continued to accrue on any “Balance Due” due but unpaid to T-Mobile.

32. Upon information and belief, pursuant to the aforementioned agreement, T-Mobile and any assignee or successor-in-interest had a legal right at any time to collect from Patton the aforementioned interest, late charges, and/or other charges which had continued to accrue on any “Balance Due” due but unpaid to T-Mobile and any assignee or successor-in-interest.

33. The aforementioned right to collect from Patton the aforementioned accrued interest, late

charges, and/or other charges in addition to any “Balance Due” is not waived by T-Mobile or any assignee or successor-in-interest as a result of a failure by either T-Mobile or any assignee or successor-in-interest at any point in time to attempt to collect from Patton the aforementioned accrued interest, late charges, and/or other charges in addition to any “Balance Due”.

34. Exhibit A failed to notify Patton that her “Balance Due” may increase due to the aforementioned accrued interest, late charges, and/or other charges.

35. Although Exhibit A sets forth a settlement offer, Exhibit A failed to state that CRM will accept payment of the amount of the settlement offer in full satisfaction of the debt if payment is made by a specified date.

36. Although Exhibit A sets forth a settlement offer, Exhibit A failed to notify Patton that if she did not pay the amount of the settlement offer then the “Balance Due” may increase due to the aforementioned accrued interest, late charges, and/or other charges.

37. For the above reasons, as a result of the aforementioned omissions from Exhibit A set forth in this paragraph, CRM violated 15 USC § 1692e as a result of sending Exhibit A to Patton.

### **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION-CLASS CLAIM**

38. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.

39. Exhibit A set forth a “Balance Due” of \$2,258.03.

40. The “Balance Due” was set forth in an invoice, bill or statement received by Patton from T-Mobile.

41. Upon information and belief, any aforementioned invoice, bill or statement set forth that

T-Mobile could charge Patton interest, late charges, and/or other charges in addition to any “Balance Due”. Any assignee or successor-in-interest of T-Mobile would succeed to the rights of T-Mobile based on any aforementioned invoice, bill or statement that set forth that T-Mobile could charge Patton interest, late charges, and/or other charges in addition to any “Balance Due”.

42. Any right based on any aforementioned invoice, bill or statement to charge Patton interest, late charges, and/or other charges in addition to any “Balance Due” is not waived by T-Mobile or any assignee or successor-in-interest as a result of a failure by either T-Mobile or any assignee or successor-in-interest at any point in time to charge Patton interest, late charges, and/or other charges in addition to any “Balance Due”.
43. Exhibit A failed to notify Patton that her “Balance Due” may increase due to interest, late charges, and/or other charges.
44. Although Exhibit A sets forth a settlement offer, Exhibit A failed to state that CRM will accept payment of the amount of the settlement offer in full satisfaction of the debt if payment is made by a specified date.
45. Although Exhibit A sets forth a settlement offer, Exhibit A failed to notify Patton that if she did not pay the amount of the settlement offer then the “Balance Due” may increase due to the aforementioned interest, late charges, and/or other charges.
46. For the above reasons, as a result of the aforementioned omissions from Exhibit A set forth in this paragraph, CRM violated 15 USC § 1692e as a result of sending Exhibit A to Patton.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION-CLASS CLAIM**

47. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.

48. As a result of sending Exhibit A to Patton, CRM violated 15 USC 1692g.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION-CLASS CLAIM**

49. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.

50. Exhibit A amounted to a false, deceptive or misleading means in connection with the collection of a debt in violation of 15 USC 1692e, 15 USC 1692e(2)(A), and 15 USC 1692e(10).

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION-CLASS CLAIM**

51. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-14 of this Complaint.

52. Exhibit A amounted to an unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect a debt in violation of 15 USC 1692f, and/or 15 USC 1692f (1).

**CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

53. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of a class pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3).

54. The classes consist of:

- I. (a) all natural persons (b) who received a letter from CRM dated between October 21, 2015 and the present to collect an alleged past due debt, (c) where, as regards the amount of the debt set forth in the letter, the letter set forth nothing beyond the



current amount or balance of the alleged past due debt or nothing beyond the amount or balance the individual currently had to pay the settle the debt;

II. (a) all natural persons (b) who received a letter from CRM dated between October 21, 2015 and the present to collect an alleged past due debt, (c) in a form materially identical or substantially similar to Exhibit A;

III. (a) all natural persons (b) who received a letter from CRM dated between October 21, 2015 and the present to collect an alleged past due debt allegedly due to the creditor to whom the debt is owed, (c) where, as regards the amount of the debt set forth in the letter, the letter set forth nothing beyond the current amount or balance of the alleged past due debt or nothing beyond the amount or balance the individual currently had to pay the settle the debt; and/or

IV. (a) all natural persons (b) who received a letter from CRM dated between October 21, 2015 and the present to collect an alleged past due debt allegedly due to the creditor to whom the debt is owed, (c) in a form materially identical or substantially similar to Exhibit A

55. The class members are so numerous that joinder is impracticable. On information and belief, there are more than 50 members.

56. There are questions of law and fact common to the class members, which common questions predominate over any questions that affect only individual class members.

57. The predominant common question is whether Defendant's letters violate the FDCPA.

58. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in consumer credit and debt collection abuse cases and class actions.

59. A class action is the superior means of adjudicating this dispute.

60. Individual cases are not economically feasible.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff requests the following relief:

1. A Judgment against CRM in favor of Plaintiff and the class members for statutory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, and costs and attorney's fees; and
2. Any and all other relief deemed just and warranted by this court.

Dated: June 13, 2017

/s/

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